





## COMMITTEES MET LAST NIGHT.

### Andrews Carries the Day in 4th District.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)  
**CHAIRMAN—LORRIN ANDREWS.**  
**VICE-CHAIRMAN—S. M. KANAKA-NUI.**  
**SECRETARY—GEORGE P. THIELEN.**  
**TREASURER—JOHN A. JOHNSON.**  
**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—ED. TOWSE, C. S. CRANE, GEO. K. LOWE, W. F. DRAKE, SAM. JOHNSON, W. S. FLEMING, C. W. ZIEGLER.**

The foregoing is the executive organization of the Fourth District Committee of the Republican party. This was effected at a full meeting, but few proxies and one precinct vacancy of the members of the committee elected at last Saturday's primaries, held in Waverley hall yesterday evening. Although keen interest had attached since the election to the chairmanship, the utmost harmony prevailed throughout the meeting.

Representative Wm. Aylett called the meeting to order a few minutes to eight o'clock. He said the first thing was to elect a temporary secretary.

W. W. Chamberlain nominated Geo. P. Thielen, seconded by S. F. Chillingworth, and nominations being closed by vote Mr. Thielen was unanimously elected.

Lorrin Andrews moved that the temporary secretary act as credentials committee and call the list of the delegates elected. This carried and the call resulted as follows:

#### THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

First Precinct—S. P. Chillingworth, Isaac Harbottle, S. K. Kamalopili, W. C. Roe, Ed. Towse, Frank Andrade, S. M. Kanakani, Chas. Lewis, Geo. S. Macy, W. W. Chamberlain, Geo. P. Thielen, Kalani.

Second Precinct—Q. H. Berry, Willard E. Brown, Chas. S. Crane, C. H. Cooke, Capt. Dabel, C. M. V. Foster, M. A. Gonsalves, Hiram Kolomoku, Joseph S. Richard, Gus Schuman, Geo. C. Sea, (Crane proxy for Brown.)

Third Precinct—E. Faxon Bishop, Antonio Manuel, Geo. K. Lowe, John C. Oliveira, Frank H. Foster, Lima Kahanaele, A. K. Kiao, (Boyd proxy for Oliveira.)

Fourth Precinct—M. C. Pacheco, John Marcellino, A. H. Moore, F. P. Drake, A. D. Castro, E. R. Woodward, D. K. Kaulukou, Jr., J. L. Davis, Chas. Murasky, A. H. R. Vieira, H. J. Baldwin, S. J. Aylett, B. H. Atwood, Henry Peters, A. V. Peters, (Quinn proxy for Woodward.)

Fifth Precinct—Gus Rose, E. K. Lillikalan, W. H. Kallimal, Sam. Johnson, Mike Harvey, J. J. Belser, (Johnson proxy for Mike Harvey.)

Sixth Precinct—E. G. Carrera, J. J. Hughes, Wm. S. Fleming, J. J. Stansberry, C. K. Quinn and L. Andrews.

Seventh Precinct—(Walmanalo, not represented.)

Eighth Precinct—Geo. W. Smith, F. E. Thompson, W. J. Karrant, John A. Johnson, Chas. Crozier, C. W. Ziegler, W. H. Thornton, C. G. Ballentyne, F. L. Waldron, J. M. Kealoha, E. J. Lord, F. E. Richardson, Kawai George, T. H. Petrie, E. O. White, J. M. Kea, (Beal proxy for White.)

Mr. Thielen reported all present, personally or by proxy, excepting the seventh precinct.

Mr. Andrews then moved, and it was carried, that the roll as called be the official roll of the District Committee of the Fourth Representative District.

#### PERMANENT OFFICERS.

As temporary organization was already in effect, it was voted to proceed with the election of a permanent chairman. George W. Smith rose and said in part: We represent the people of this district. For a chairman of this committee we want a representative citizen, one free from all political entanglements. We want a man who has never taken a very active part in politics other than as a voter. It gives me great pleasure, therefore, to place in nomination for permanent chairman of this committee the name of E. Faxon Bishop. (Applause.)

Robert N. Boyd, first in Hawaiian and then in English, said: It gives me great pleasure to place in nomination for chairman of this committee, for the reason that we all know that he is a capable man for the position. Mr. Andrews conducted the Young Men's Republican Club two years ago, which was a strong factor in the success of the party at that election. His work on that occasion proved that he was a capable man. He went amongst the people to work for the Republican party. It is but a small reward for such work as Mr. Andrews has performed to elect him as head of the Fourth District Committee. I consider it a great honor to nominate such a man for the position. (Applause.)

Then K. Quinn, according to the nomination of Mr. Andrews, said he was a man who was a power among the rank and file of the Republican party in these islands. His efforts for the party in the past were well known to all, so that it was not surprising a surprise to nominate him for the chairmanship of the district.

Frank H. Thompson spoke in substance as follows: As a member of Mr. Andrews' nomination, I wish to say that I am a strong supporter of his nomination.

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## CLARENCE CRABBE IS IN THE LEAD FOR THE LOCAL POSTMASTERSHIP

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—The commission of Postmaster J. M. Oat at Honolulu does not expire till October 20 next and it is not the practice of the Department to nominate successors immediately after commissions expire, but the fight for Mr. Oat's place has already begun. There is a big bundle of papers already in the files of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow. These contain the applications of Postmaster Oat for a reappointment and of Louis Kenaki, the assistant postmaster, who would like to be moved up to a higher position. With these applications have also been filed endorsements, indicating something of the support these gentlemen count on having.

The Department is already aware of the qualifications of the two men in the field. It is known in the Department that Mr. Oat was postmaster general, prior to annexation, and that he is now circulating a petition among the business men of Honolulu asking for a reappointment. Mr. Kenaki is known also to have a petition in circulation.

Nothing has been done with the applications yet and nothing will be done, in all probability, till late in the fall, but it is intimated here that neither the postmaster nor the assistant postmaster will be given the position, which pays an annual salary of \$3,200. The man who is expected to win the appointment is Clarence Crabbe, President of the Territorial Senate. He is known here to be a candidate, although his application has not yet reached the Postoffice Department. It is intimated that Mr. Crabbe may have the support of both Gov. Carter and Delegate Kalaniana'ole. If he gets their endorsement the appointment will be practically assured to him. President Roosevelt is inclined to follow the recommendation of these two gentlemen in matters of Hawaiian patronage. The Department is well disposed towards Mr. Crabbe, knowing that he has performed important services for the Republican party in Hawaii and, what is more, that he is an excellent business man and would give the patrons of the Honolulu office a good business administration.

Of course, the situation may change between now and December, so that the prospects of other candidates may improve. The Postmaster General will call for all the papers eventually, but probably not till December or later and the appointment will then be taken up with President Roosevelt at the White House. It need be no surprise, however, if action should be delayed till after the New Year, for, as already stated, it frequently happens that Postmasters continue to serve several weeks or several months after the four years' commission expires.

#### A LIGHTHOUSE TENDER.

Captain Charles T. Hutchins, naval secretary of the Lighthouse board, is very anxious to secure from Congress at its next session an appropriation for a lighthouse tender for the territory of Hawaii. "There is great need of such a tender, which would cost approximately \$40,000," said Capt. Hutchins today. "I cannot say that my hopes of securing the appropriation are very strong. It is difficult to persuade Congress to appropriate money for the islands. I tried very hard at the last session to secure an appropriation for a lighthouse tender to be used in Porto Rico. I was really more anxious to get that appropriation for Porto Rico than for lighthouse tenders anywhere else, because there was

the name of Charles Broad of the Tenth precinct in nomination, but did not get a second.

Mr. Wallace was elected and escorted to the chair by Messrs. Adams and Shaw. Ben Zablan was selected as temporary secretary.

A motion was made to appoint a credentials committee of five members. Mr. Isaacs was elected as temporary interpreter. Kaulukou moved for a committee of three. Kaulukou's motion prevailed. Chairman Wallace appointed Messrs. Jose, McKee and Wm. Isaacs on the committee and a recess of five minutes was taken for the committee to prepare its report.

The report gave fifty delegates as entitled to sit in the committee, the credentials being in order. The report was accepted.

For permanent Chairman, Henry Vida and S. Hookano, were put in nomination. Judge Kaulukou objected to Vida running as chairman as not being a resident of the Fifth district. He was a resident of the Fourth district and he did not want any man from the Fourth running politics in the Fifth. Mr. Waterhouse said the credentials committee report had been adopted and therefore Vida was a member.

Mr. Vida arose and said he was a resident of the Fifth having a home there. He also had a residence in the Fourth but recognized the Fifth as his voting district.

Judge Kaulukou accepted the settlement of Mr. Vida and said he would accompany the latter to his home in the Fifth and be glad to drink a glass of beer with him. This settled the matter and the following tellers were appointed: Chas. B. Dwight and Kaulukou.

The vote resulted as follows:

Vida, ..... 34  
 Hookano, ..... 15

Vida was declared elected as permanent chairman. Joe Fern and Frank Pabis escorted him to the chair.

Mr. Vida thanked the committee for the honor conferred upon him. He said he would endeavor to meet their wishes. "I will work hard for the Republican ticket and hope to carry the entire Fifth district ticket to success," he said.

Judge Hookano also thanked the committee. As his request the election of Vida was made unanimous.

Then Dwight was put in nomination for the vice-presidency. Judge Hookano and S. H. Adams having declined to run, the nomination was made unanimous.

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#### HARD WORK NEEDED.

And yet the hardest kind of work will be imperative as soon as the next session of Congress convenes to assure good results. There will undoubtedly be a river and harbor appropriation bill, but the pressure for appropriations will be very great from many sessions. As a deficit is already looming up in the Treasury and will probably be much larger by December, arguments to keep appropriations down to the lowest possible figure may be expected. Which ever way the November elections go, Speaker Cannon will be sounding keynotes about economy when Senators and Representatives begin to come back to Washington. The House River and Harbor Committee will be forced to eliminate "the less pressing projects" and however earnestly Chairman Burton may try to deal fairly with the insular possessions, they will suffer most from the application of the pruning knife. Business interests of Hawaii cannot do too much, when Congress has assembled, to impress upon both houses by petitions and otherwise the importance of harbor appropriations.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole and Mr. Charles Clark, as has been stated in these letters, did much in carefully prepared statements, mailed to every Senator and member to show what the needs of the harbors at Hilo and Honolulu are. But there will be room for iteration and reiteration, backed up by shipping and commercial interests. Members of both houses of Congress forget quickly nearly everything that does not pertain to their own states or districts.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

As much is true about the efforts that will be necessary to secure a new post-office building. The House Committee on public buildings and grounds will undoubtedly authorize a number of building projects this winter, but there is hardly a member of Congress who is not pressing with one or more public building bills for his own district and the pressure for recognition will be very great. Hawaii will be at the same disadvantage in the final make up of an omnibus bill for public buildings as in a River and Harbor bill. It is easier to ignore a territory or outlying islands than a Congressional district.

Both the committees mentioned should be supplied early with complete data, following well established precedents in such matters, and also as far as possible with favorable letters from Departmental officials. Probably a large part of this work has already been done or is well under way by those who have Hawaiian interests in charge. But complete preparation and tactful management will be essential in the highest degree to any considerable appropriations for Hawaii at the next session of Congress, when the leaders in Congress maintain their present attitude towards federal expenditures outside of the states.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## WIFE'S FEE TO BE PAID

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

In the divorce case of Lono Keenini vs. John Keenini, there was argument yesterday before Judge De Bolt on J. A. Magoon's motion for counsel fee and costs on behalf of the woman. T. McCants Stewart for the husband resisted this, on the ground that there was no evidence of emergency or necessity.

There were circumstances under which the woman in a divorce suit should not have the man put up for her. For instance, if it were proved in this case that the woman had been living with another man, in the relation of husband and wife, for two years the court would hardly lay the expenses of the suit upon the husband. Judge De Bolt granted a counsel's fee of \$50, to be paid in monthly instalments, two of \$20 each and one of \$10, but declined to order costs against the libellant because some friend had already paid accrued costs. The court held that, although there was no legal obligation in the matter, it had always been the practice here to allow the wife in a divorce suit "the sinews of war," as it was the husband who held the purse. An appeal from the ruling will be taken to the Supreme Court.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Rose Kanoelani Cox petitions that Henry Smith be appointed administrator of the estate of her deceased mother, Kake Amara, of Wailua. The estate is valued at over \$1000 under the following description: "Furniture, personal articles, moneys, leasehold estate and real estate in fee simple the rentals of which are overdue and uncollected, but the specific property and its value are unknown to petitioner, and there are debts owing by the estate of deceased over \$300 and rentals to be paid on leasehold interest." The heirs are Mrs. Rose Kanoelani Cox, Mrs. Susan Keenini, Mrs. Bessie Kopa and Hiram Amara. Wm. Austin Whiting is petitioner's attorney.

Annie Ulani, executrix of the estate of Puniani, deceased, has filed an inventory showing the estate to consist of personal property valued at \$31.

CHANGE OF WATER often brings on diarrhoea. For this reason many experienced travelers carry a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them to be used in case of an emergency. This preparation has no equal as a cure for bowel complaints. It can not be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and that is where it is most likely to be needed. Buy a bottle before leaving home. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

At one of the military band concerts given in Dresden on June 29, the audience, and especially the Honolulu contingent therein, was pleased to hear two Hawaiian selections—"Ahi Wai" and "Aloha Oe." In the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Carter.

The music was said to have been brought to Dresden from Honolulu by a German training band.

Translations of the German meaning of the titles of the selections, were as follows: "Ahi Wai," meant "Hot Love," and "Aloha Oe," meant "I Great You."

M. H. Lillikalan, a legislator of the monarchy in the early thirties, is spoken of as a Republican candidate for Representative in the Fourth District. He is a strong man in Kakaia.

## CARTER RETURNS

### Talks Of His Visit To Eastern States.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Governor George R. Carter was seated in the executive chair in the Capitol within a very brief time after landing from the steamer Chiffa. All the rest of yesterday morning he was receiving welcome home greetings from officials and citizens, in return giving everyone the glad hand and a breezy salutation of which the keynote was pleasure at getting back again. To an Advertiser reporter's suggestion, in answer to a question, that perhaps he might begin an account of his travels where the mail and the cable connections had broken off, the Governor said:

"Well, in crossing the continent on my return I fell in with Governor Pardee of California, making him a good new acquaintance.

"At San Francisco I met the joint Committee on Commerce of the Senate and House and had some long talks with the members, which I hope will result in much benefit to the Territory.

"Among others I talked with Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who I am sure will prove a good friend to Hawaii. I was surprised on returning this morning to find that you people know all about Senator Foraker's coming. He told me he did not wish to announce his visit to Hawaii in advance. It is probable he will not arrive before the latter part of August or sometime in September.

"I consider it will be a very great benefit to Hawaii to have Senator Foraker come. There are many matters that ought to be laid before him. He is a splendid man, one of a different stamp of public men from any we have had here.

"The feeling all over, as I found it, is that we have made a poor showing since annexation and that evidently more ought to be done for us. All seem to admit it. It is for us to organize, to get together, and do something for ourselves.

"I want to send Congressman Burton, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, many of our harbors to show exact conditions, such as the cubic yards to be removed, etc. The data will make so much more favorable an impression, and the fact is they will not do anything without such data.

"I went to New York to see about placing more of our bonds. I was never very well pleased with the sale of the first bonds. Although the information was not positive, yet on the highest authority obtainable, I was told in New York that the syndicate that bought our bonds knocked them off among themselves for 100. Of course we cannot get such a figure as that, but ought to get something more than par.

"Indications are that the President is gaining ground in Wall street. The feeling there is that there are two evils to choose from, and that Roosevelt and Republicanism are the lesser evil. As to the Standard Oil influence I heard nothing of it in the East and I do not think it amounts to much in the campaign.

"The great object in my trip was to meet all those men who have influence, such as Lodge, Root and so forth. Now when I see a man mentioned or pictured in a paper I know what he looks like, and when I write a letter to him feel more confidence as to how it will be received.

"I had had a good long vacation and am tired of it. I am glad to get back and to work. I want to go to Maui as soon as possible. I would like to see the loan money got under way and Territorial finances straightened out, with all the warrants paid off.

"Then I want also to see that the election goes off as harmoniously as possible. Too often feeling runs unnecessarily high and there is too much of personalities. I hope we can go into this election with a better feeling, so that the side losing will know the fight was fair."

When the China entered her dock, a lookout on the Capitol gave the signal for a Governor's salute. A detachment of Co. F, National Guard of Hawaii, under command of Lieut. Costa, fired the salute of seventeen guns from a pair of 12-pounder field pieces on the Capitol grounds.

Governor Carter was much pleased with the "robin's egg blue" tinting given the executive chamber, by direction of Acting Governor Atkinson, in his absence, also with the rearrangement of pictures, furniture, etc. A gorgeous bouquet of carnations on the table met the Governor's rapid survey of the room.

## DRESDEN HEARS HAWAIIAN MUSIC

At one of the military band concerts given in Dresden on June 29, the audience, and especially the Honolulu contingent therein, was pleased to hear two Hawaiian selections—"Ahi Wai" and "Aloha Oe." In the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Carter.

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# CHEERS FOR THE PARTY

## A Rousing Republican Rally At The Orpheum.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Roosevelt and Fairbanks shared applause with Governor Carter, Attorney General Andrews, Delegate to Congress Kuhio and the coming victory of the Republican party in Hawaii next November, at a rousing ratification meeting held last evening at the Orpheum. The enthusiasm manifested was genuine and at times intense.

Last night's meeting was the initial move of the Republican party in the campaign now on and judging from what was said by speakers, the Home Rule and Democratic parties in this Territory haven't a ghost of a show. In the array of speakers and others who occupied seats upon the stage were Governor Carter, Delegate Kuhio, National Committeeman A. G. M. Robertson, Attorney-General Andrews, William Haywood, Frank E. Thompson, W. H. Hoogs and Henry C. Vida. The meeting was presided over by Chairman Clarence Crabbe of the Territorial Central Committee.

A. G. M. ROBERTSON.

The first speaker was Mr. Robertson who said that a year or so ago he spoke from the same stage during the County Act campaign and then endeavored to impress upon the Republican voters the value of harmony and of improving the party organization in the Islands. He was pleased to note that within the past twelve months there had been a great advance in this respect, for there was harmony. Differences had been settled and he was pleased to note that the party on Oahu was more united and more consolidated than it has been before since its organization here. In the coming convention every element of the party was represented, every faction had a mouth-piece.

Mr. Robertson then spoke at length upon his experience with the wonderfully unified Republican party on the mainland, which, without a hitch, had nominated Roosevelt. He spoke disparagingly of the Democratic convention as one of the most disorderly gatherings ever known to American history. Mr. Robertson spoke in warm eulogy of Roosevelt, saying that his election meant much to Hawaii. With Kuhio in Congress and a good Republican legislature, Hawaii could make a good showing when Roosevelt again occupied the Presidential chair.

At this juncture Governor Carter and Delegate Kuhio came into the theater and the crowd gave vent to its enthusiasm by cheering them long and earnestly.

GOVERNOR CARTER.

Governor Carter then spoke of the pleasure he found in being once again in Hawaii, the land of sunshine and plenty. He said he went to the Chicago convention to do what he could for Hawaii and with the main object of becoming acquainted with the men who wielded not only the destinies of the Republican party but of the United States also. He accepted every opportunity to meet such men. He wanted to be able later on to approach them when Hawaii needed Federal aid, and also to be able to help the Island Delegate in Congress through his new friends. He spoke of the ignorance of great men concerning Hawaii, many not knowing the islands were a Territory. Col. Bingham told him Hawaii was not a Territory. The matter had to be fought on the floor. When Foraker got through with his amendment, and although there were 10,000 people in the building, Hawaii was heard from far and wide and its name was applauded. Foraker said the next time there was a convention he would see that Hawaii had an equal representation with every other Territory. The success of the party on the mainland was of interest to Hawaii.

"I find that most of the trouble here, politically, is through misunderstanding," said the Governor. "Most of the people think the other fellow is all wrong and somebody has told what the other fellow said about him and on goes the trouble. I want to plead for the same harmony in Hawaii that is evident on the mainland. I want to plead for the Golden Rule here."

"There is a splendid chance to bring out more unity of action in the party. There are none of us can have our own way all the time. We have got to give and take. We are all working for the same end and object."

"We must go through this election honestly and clean so that the winning party will feel that it has won a clean and honest fight and the losing party will feel that its loss came honestly. (Applause.) The duty devolves upon you to do this—don't pass the buck up to me every time. I will try to do my part. We want to make Hawaii known everywhere for its clean politics." (Applause.)

Delegate Kuhio made a speech in Hawaiian which was enthusiastically applauded by those understanding the language. He spoke earnestly in favor of Roosevelt and a hearty campaign for the ticket in the Islands.

WILLIAM HAYWOOD.

William Haywood of Washington, D. C., representative there of the Planters' Association, spoke interestingly of the wonderful career of Roosevelt, tracing his political history, replete with anecdotes, from his legislative service, his appointment as head of the Civil Service Commission, New York Police Commissioner, Assistant Secretary of State, Lieut. Colonel of the Rough Riders, Governor of New York, Vice-President of the United States and lastly as president.

FRANK E. THOMPSON.

Frank E. Thompson aroused the audience with his address on Republicans and entertained the gathering with witticisms at the expense of the Democratic party. He referred to the St. Louis platform as the "Democratic scaffold." He said the Democrats had "knocked the head out of the Hearst barrel, beaten his followers with the staves, pasted his newspapers over the hoops and made the Tammany tiger jump through them." He said it was the duty of the citizens of the Hawaiian Islands to ratify the Chicago choice and return to the local legislative bodies men who believe in and who are pledged to support the principles of good government as set forth in the Republican platform.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ANDREWS. Attorney-General Lorrin Andrews made a rattling good speech which created no end of enthusiasm, the applause stamping him with the approval of the audience as a man who, if he does draw a government salary, doesn't believe in letting others do all the hard work in politics. Mr. Andrews said Roosevelt was not unknown to Hawaii, for he had stood by the Island and helped then in every way and we could count on him standing by us for four more years. The delegates from Hawaii to Chicago made no mistake when they worked for Roosevelt's nomination.

"We must send our delegate back to Congress for a second term. (Applause.) The Territory intends to do it and the Republican party will certainly do it. (Applause.) We must have a legislature that will support Governor Carter (applause) to see that we have good government here. (Applause.) We know that when our Governor stands for good government he means it."

"We are here to do the best we can for the Republican party, and we must take our coats off to do it whether we are office-holders or not (laughter and applause, and cries of, 'You're all right, Andrews!'). I don't believe in the doctrine that an office-holder has nothing to do but draw his salary (tumultuous applause). We know this campaign is to be a hard one. We have our old foes the Home Rulers, and a new one the Democrats. Let us work for the success of the Republican party with the same virility as in the past and attain the success that will surely come to Roosevelt on the mainland." (Applause.)

T. McCANTS STEWART.

T. McCants Stewart, the last speaker, referred in high terms to the work done by Governor Carter, National Committeeman Robertson and delegate Kuhio. He pleaded that the watchword of the local campaign be "unity and harmony." He hoped to see the time when it could not be said there were "Robertson Republicans" or "Carter Republicans" or "Kuhio Republicans," but all Republicans. There must be leaders, although the Republican party did not tolerate "bosses," and the citizen who could impress his capacity for character and strength upon his fellow men would be a leader. Mr. Stewart went over the history of the Republican party in Hawaii since the first campaign and found much in past defeats to show that with each election there was great improvement in the party strength.

No longer could the political enemies of the Republicans charge us with being exclusive and wedded to a centralized form of government, for by one sweep of his pen, Governor Carter, in calling a special session of the legislature to readjust the financial status of the Territory, had placed these grave affairs in the hands of the people.

With three cheers for Roosevelt and Fairbanks the meeting came to a close.

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in blood impurities, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia and Scrofulous Affections, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint you. At all chemists.

# DICKEY ON HIS JAUNT

## Hawaii Leads Mainland In Most Things He Says.

Senator C. H. Dickey of Maui writes as follows to the Maui News under date of Chicago, July 19:

"Here I am in the bustling, raucous, booming city of Chicago. The only calm thing I have seen about it is the Republican Convention which your W. T. Robinson attended as a delegate and I as an alternate. It was so perfectly arranged beforehand, that it was hard to stir up any enthusiasm. There was no opposition at all as you know. The only excitement of the Convention was over the question as to whether the Hawaiian delegation should be reduced from six to two or not; so the Republican party should give us a vote of thanks."

"The boys behaved very well coming over in spite of having free access to the supply of liquors and wines of the California delegation on the special train."

"We were treated white by the California delegation. They deserved the vote of thanks we gave them."

"I didn't catch Robinson 'rubbering' at the 30-story skyscrapers any. When I last saw him he was about leaving St. Louis to see the fair on his way home."

"I propose attending the National Encampment of the G. A. R. in Boston next month before returning."

"I haven't found an electric car system that beats Honolulu or a telephone system that beats Maui, and I rather think Hawaii (they call it Hawaia here) is rather ahead in most things after all. I found a fine bed of taro growing in the flower bed of a wealthy citizen of Ottawa the other day and told him how to prepare it for food but he didn't seem at all enthusiastic, as he has spent much time and money bringing it to its present perfection in his green house."

"The majority of Americans are convinced that Hawaii is a part of the Philippines, but I am doing my best to educate them. They won't believe me when I tell them that our territory is larger than Massachusetts and that we have the ablest supreme bench in the United States. Auwe! Auwe!"

N. J. Nielsen, of Hollister & Co., and W. H. Pfleger, of Hackfeld & Co., are spending their summer vacation at Wahiawa.

# GOVERNOR CARTER'S TALK TO SACRAMENTO PAPER

SACRAMENTO, August 4.—In an interview Governor G. C. Carter of the Hawaiian islands said today:

"The annexation of the islands to the United States has not been a commercial success so far as the islands are concerned. Since we have been part of United States territory we have not made any great progress. One reason for this is because the laws that we are governed by are not suited to the country. In the old days, when we made our own laws, the statutes fitted the needs of the islands. Now we are under the United States laws, which may suit the country as a whole, and may suit many of the states in particular, but they do not answer our requirements."

"For instance, we have to obey the United States land laws, and cannot rent Government land for a period of more than five years at a time. As it takes from two to four years to raise a crop in our climate, we cannot find anybody that will rent land for such a short period as five years. Thus we are deprived of a big income from Government land."

"Since we have been annexed Congress has never dredged our harbor. It is filling up, and thus prevents the landing of the largest vessels. As a result of this our traffic is falling off. We dredged the harbor at our own expense since we have been annexed, but unless it is dredged again we will lose much of our traffic."

"Annexation has cut off all of our income in the internal revenue. On the other hand, from Uncle Sam's point of view, the annexation has been a decided success. Over \$4,250,000 has been cleared up and paid into the United States Treasury from the islands. The whole cost of annexation was only \$4,000,000, so you can see what a paying proposition the islands have been to the United States."

"Since I have been Governor of the islands I found that our income has been so greatly reduced that all appropriations have been cut."

# HIGHER PRICE OF SUGAR HELPS DILLINGHAM OUT

The Examiner says: Raw sugar has gone beyond 4 cents a pound and as a result of this favorable condition of the market the creditors of the "Monte Cristo of Hawaii," Benjamin F. Dillingham, are more confident than ever that his business will resume its former prosperity. Sugar at this price means much to Hawaii in general, as well as to the Dillingham properties. The latter are mainly the Olaa Sugar Plantation Company and the Oahu Railroad and Land Company.

A number of months ago Dillingham collapsed from nervous strain and was brought to this city for treatment and rest. He is still living in this vicinity, trying to get his health back, while his creditors and friends have been straightening out his affairs. His creditors have all along had confidence in the ultimate strength of his business ventures. It was to the interest of his

# WYMAN AND THE LEPERS

## Hawaiian Matters At The National Capital.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, said today that he was giving very serious consideration to the suggestion of Dr. Cooper, made several weeks ago that the Federal Government investigate in Hawaii the cure of leprosy. His language implied that something of that kind was probable, although nothing is yet definite. He has been going over the exhaustive report on leprosy, which Dr. Cooper filed with him, that report including numerous photographs of those afflicted with the disease in its various stages.

It is learned that Dr. Cooper's suggestion is the first from Hawaii on the subject of leprosy, which the Public Health and Marine Hospital authorities could look upon with much approval. Some two years ago, it will be remembered, the late Delegate Wilcox proposed a bill to put the settlement at Molokai under Federal control. The government, according to that plan, was to bear the expense of maintenance and thither all lepers from the States would be carried. The bill, although it had almost no prospects of passing, was followed by a tremendous protest from Hawaii, supported by the California and other delegations in Congress. The idea was never favorably considered by the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. At that very time, however, Surgeon-General Wyman had been contemplating some investigations regarding leprosy, but in view of the inflamed state of public opinion on the subject, he abstained, lest the activity should be misinterpreted.

However, propositions for the scientific investigation of the cause of leprosy, under the auspices of the government, have not been entertained at all by Dr. Wyman. As he said today, men all over the world are studying that and the bacillus has already been discovered. It has seemed to him there was little reason for the government to embark upon investigations of such a character. At first he supposed that was what Dr. Cooper contemplated, but after talking with Dr. Cooper and looking into his comprehensive report, Dr. Wyman understands that the aim is to

seek cures for the disease. He regards that, he says, as quite a different proposition and one probably worthy of the government's attention.

HAWAII'S FORTIFICATIONS.

Gen. Alexander McKenzie, chief of engineers of the Army, states this afternoon that no further steps have been taken here in Washington towards expanding the appropriation for fortifications in Hawaii, provided in the last fortifications law.

"It is a matter," said he, "in which we have to move slowly and quietly. It rests with Col. Heuer, in San Francisco, to whom the matter was referred for inquiry about the purchase of land, and by him referred to Lieut. Slattery in Honolulu. It may be several weeks yet before we get a report. There seems to be an impression here that land is cheap in Hawaii. Some have even suggested that the land ought to be donated to the government. I have told them," he added with a smile, "that they sell land by the square inch in Hawaii."

NOTHING FROM HAWAII.

Gen. McKenzie stated that the annual batch of reports received from army engineers on various river and harbor improvements from Hawaii, the engineer's office has been conducting no improvements there since it completed the 30-foot channel at Pearl Harbor.

DR. GROSSMAN'S TRAVELS.

Dr. M. E. Grossman, of Honolulu, Potentate of Aloha Temple, of that city, has been in Washington recently, en route from Atlantic City as a delegate to the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine. He has been travelling with the California delegation, a very jolly lot. They made things hum at Atlantic City, dispensing California wines to all the Nobles who approached their oasis. After the council had adjourned the party, including Dr. Grossman, visited New York and Boston. In returning they planned to visit Pike's Peak and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

ISLAND BUSINESS LIGHT.

At the Interior Department it is stated that the routine business coming from the Territory of Hawaii is very light. The correspondence of an official character with Gov. Carter is of exceedingly small proportions but the Department is convinced that Territorial affairs are well administered.

Chief W. Bertrand Acker, of the Patents and Miscellaneous division, through which all Hawaiian correspondence passes on its way to Secretary Hitchcock, has recently gone on a short vacation.

The portrait of Delegate Kalaniana'ole is now looming up extensively in hundreds of newspapers in the States in connection with an advertisement for a patent medicine. This medicine firm, which makes a specialty of printing as advertisements, the portraits of Senators and members of Congress, most of whom, however, long ago retired to private life, claims to have the endorsement of the Delegate for its nostrum and blazons this forth as a royal endorsement.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

# KOHALA'S POSITION IN LOCAL POLITICS

Expressions that have repeatedly cropped out in the discussion of the county act and county seat, both in Kohala and Hamakua and in the Honolulu prints for years past, all tend to show a prevalent impression that Hilo is more or less affected with the symptoms of a malady popularly called the "big head." Fears have been expressed that if chosen as a county seat, these symptoms would develop into a malignant form of selfishness that would be detrimental as well as offensive to the other districts, somewhat after the ideas of the Anglican church clergyman who heartily endorsed the proposition to combine the two churches in a small community in the interests of harmony, Christian unity and economy, provided that this were accomplished on the same basis that unity was effected between the lion and the lamb. This idea of course never commends itself to the lamb. People are willing to unite and work on a basis of equality, but not on the basis of absorption or extinguishment.

It is quite possible that Hilo's symptoms have been erroneously diagnosed with natural consequences detrimental to her own interests and that, if brought to a realizing sense of the fact that she has those symptoms—or thought to have them—she will at least submit herself to an inoculation or fumigating process as a measure of assurance both to herself and to her sensitive neighbors. In the meantime a readiness to confide in the assurances of a reliable physician that all is well with the aid, it may be, of a small dose of nerville—may serve to improve inter-community relations to the benefit of all concerned. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

AMICUS.

Kohala, August 12.

Hawaii Sugar List.

Admiral Beckley reports the following sugar on Hawaii ready for shipment: Olaa, 1890; Waiakoa, 5000; Hawaii Mill, 1400; Waiakoa, none; Onomua, 31900; Pepeekeo, 10,900; Honoumua, none; Hakalau, none; Laupahoehoe and Ooakala, none; Kukaia, none; Hamakua, 4900; Paauhau, 1500; Honokaa, 2000; Kukuihaele, 1200; Punaluu, 6600; Honuapo, 445.

ATTACKS OF COLIC, cholera morbus, pains in the stomach, dysentery and diarrhoea come on suddenly and so often prove fatal before a physician can be summoned, that a reliable remedy should always be kept at hand. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has no equal as a cure for these ailments. It never fails to give prompt relief even in the most severe cases. It is pleasant to take and every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

# DISPUTED CHATTELS

## Mrs. Carter Estate Has Fresh Trouble—Big Appeal Batch.

Jessie K. Kaee, administratrix pendente lite of the estate of the late Margaret V. Carter, deceased, files a supplementary inventory together with a petition to Judge Robinson submitting a claim of Dr. A. B. Carter, widower of deceased, to all of the household furniture for the court's decision. She also mentions the alleged seizure of a horse and carriage without legal proceedings, by the High Sheriff on behalf of Dr. Carter. Mrs. Kaee says: "The undersigned acknowledges receipt of all and singular the chattels mentioned in said previous inventory, as well as the money and chattels specified in the accompanying supplementary inventory, except that on or about the 10th day of May, 1904, a certain horse and carriage mentioned in said original inventory, and then in the possession of the undersigned in Honolulu, was forcibly taken from the possession of the undersigned by A. M. Brown, Esq., purporting to act in the premises as High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, and the same have not, nor have either of them, since been restored to the possession of the undersigned. That the reason alleged by said High Sheriff for said action was a claim to said horse and carriage, set forth by Mr. Edgar Henriques, for and on behalf of Albert B. Carter, M. D., the husband of said deceased. That no legal proceedings were taken or pending the premises, but that said High Sheriff, acting personally and also through the agency of one of his police officers, and without any process of law, commanded the undersigned and enforced his command to deliver said horse and carriage as above stated."

Referring to an accompanying affidavit wherein Dr. Carter claims to be owner of all of the household furniture and effects in the supplementary inventory, excepting \$1348.10 cash and one fur cloak, Mrs. Kaee states that her claim to the chattels as part of the estate was based principally on the evidence, taken before Judge Robinson, of William Carter, son of deceased, and of Edgar Henriques, acting as agent and attorney-in-fact of Dr. Carter. The former witness testified that his father had informed him that all of the parlor furniture at the homestead was the property of deceased individually, and the latter that he understood and believed that all of the said furniture and household equipments at the homestead belonged to the deceased.

Judgment from the Honolulu District Court has been entered in the Supreme Court against defendant in the suit of J. M. Long vs. Frank C. Bertelmann, the amount being \$728.84. Execution was returned unsatisfied in this district and the entering of the judgment in the Supreme Court makes property of the defendant in any district liable to execution.

J. O. Carter and J. R. Galt, trustees under the will of H. A. P. Carter, deceased, by Ballou & Marx, attorneys, move that their annual accounts be referred to a master for investigation and report and that upon the coming in of the master's report the accounts be confirmed.

The old Hagey cure syndicate case—Harrison vs. Magoon et al.—is to be fore again with a motion of Thomas M. Harrison by his attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, for the Circuit Court to allow and certify his bill of exceptions.

Bernhardt Rudolph Banning has applied to Judge Weaver for a registered title to land with the buildings thereon situate in Kalia, Honolulu, at King and Sheridan streets, containing an area of 11.62 acres.

John Walker's application for a registered title to land, as previously reported, has been referred to Lyle A. Dickey as examiner of titles for report.

The First National Bank of Hawaii answers for itself in the foreclosure suit of Louisa I. Laine vs. M. D. Monsarrat et al., setting forth its holding of a mortgage from the principal defendant and asking for satisfaction of its lien after that of all prior liens.

LOADING THE JURY.

Appeals from the Honolulu District Magistrate have been certified up to the Circuit Court as follows:

Akiona, appellant, fined \$75 and costs for possession of lottery tickets.  
Ah Chong, appellant, fined \$100 and costs for conducting a lottery.  
Akiona, appellant, fined \$250 and costs for assisting in maintaining and conducting a lottery.  
Ah You, alias Ah Lee, appellant, fined \$75 and costs for possession of lottery tickets.  
Hamada, appellant, fined \$25 and costs for possession of lottery tickets.  
Matsuda, appellant, fined \$10 and costs for needless driving in running over Jons Silva Ferreira with a horse and buggy at Palama.  
Akana, appellant, fined \$100 and costs for conducting a lottery game.

Benjamin Edwards, appellant, sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for three months and to pay costs for gross cheat, in giving M. Rosenberg, proprietor of the Red Front store, a false order on the agents of the ship A. J. Ropes to the amount of \$25 for advance of seamen's wages.

Alfred Gomes, alias Alf. Gombs, appellant, fined \$5 and costs for vulgar and profane language.

Ah Foo and others, appellants, fined \$15 and costs each for being present at gambling.

Defendant's appeal in the suit of H. G. Middlebitch vs. Wong Kwai from judgment for \$88.13 on a bill of Clark & Frear, dentists.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu,  
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TUESDAY : : : : AUGUST 16

## JAPAN'S DOMESTIC ENEMIES.

Mr. Clough, whose interesting views of the war were printed in yesterday's paper, took note of a fact which the public should keep in mind when weighing the value of information about the Japanese campaign that has been brought from the foreign colonies of Japanese ports. He said that he found there, especially at Yokohama, a strong anti-Japanese feeling due, in large part, to the "cockyness" of the natives. This feeling, it might be added, has existed among resident foreigners, excepting missionaries, for a generation and it easily takes a form of criticism not far removed from the seditious and always disrespectful to the Japanese character. It is also prolific of false news.

Ten years ago the utterances of all the English journals of Japan, save one, were rudely critical of the conduct of the Chinese war. For a fortnight after Port Arthur fell, these papers refused to believe it and ridiculed the story as "Japanese bombast." Every chance they had to deride Japanese strategy, to minimize the effect of victories, to spread rumors of defeat, to ridicule the military claims of the little brown men, was eagerly seized, and throughout the war the cause of China had no more effective exponents than the English press of the Japanese Empire. Tokio chafed under the criticism, but that was the time of treaty ports and within their charmed circle Japanese law could only enter with tied hands.

The abolition of the treaties a few years ago has muzzled the foreign press and now the English papers of Tokio, Yokohama and Kobe are remarkably discreet. But the colonists are still bitter and their feelings are accentuated by the natural growth, among Japanese who are more than holding their own against a great white power, of a feeling of racial dignity. Always, since colonies were started in Japan, the white man has treated the Jap as a groundling. At first the little brown man did not resent it and even made a human horse of himself to drag the stranger around in a two-wheeled gig for a few cents an hour. The more docile he was the worse he was treated. Gradually his self-respect asserted itself and he became "cocky" as the English and Americans say. Now he declines to be insulted on his own soil. He has not, it is true, dropped his ricksha, but he has acquired a wider independence. The white employer, is no longer a master, the coolie is no longer a slave. Naturally all this angers the white resident and he longs, as Mr. Clough says, for a Russian victory and lets his imagination play upon Japanese losses.

And thus it is that every steamer from Japan brings tales of disaster. According to the Siberia's passengers, Japan has only two battleships left; her credit is nearly exhausted; her soldiers have been slaughtered at Port Arthur; her humiliation is just beyond. It is easy to anyone who has ever been in Yokohama and Kobe to see, on all these stories, the hallmark of alien rumor and prejudice. The old treaty ports seethe with the kind of gossip Honolulu used to have in its days of revolution—exciting but wholly irresponsible yarns of the curbstone and the bar. They are tissues of misrepresentation for the most part, great spider webs of calumny in which even a small fly of truth is only occasionally caught.

## THE USUAL GAME.

Having failed in its attack on Governor Carter's nomination and in its effort to prevent the reappointment of Chief Justice Frear, the Bulletin is now trying its hand against Attorney General Andrews, whose conviction of several of its pet boodlers during the past two years has made it apprehensive that he will yet jail the rest of them.

As usual the Bulletin is marshaling anonymous "business men" on its side of the case. One of these sorry numbers—probably A. V. Gear—is quoted as saying that if "Andrews is going to do politics let him resign as Attorney General." This same skulking ushwhacker, whoever he is, reports "much harsh comment among business men on this matter today," which would seem to indicate that Grocer Kumalae and some of his clerks and coparceners had got into the open again as exponents of Bulletin sentiment.

The Bulletin anticipates that some of its favorite "business men" will protest to the Governor against Mr. Andrews' pernicious labors for the Republican party and a decent convention. If they do—which we wot not—they will probably approach him in the dark so as not to be recognized or to unduly alarm the public at a time when the price of disinfectants is so high.

If the Russian fleet came out of Port Arthur to do battle it must have been defeated, otherwise its ships would have kept together and none, in good condition, would have taken refuge in neutral ports. On the other hand if it was attempting to escape, as Cervera's squadron did at Santiago, it was partially successful, the faster boats, or some of them, getting away unscathed.

## WIRELESS REVOLUTION.

Wireless telegraphy is just now making a great change in the conditions of ocean steamship travel. Perhaps the transition is not an unmixt benefit to the sea traveler. It is liable to take away too much of ocean's solitude for the good of people who have hitherto found in that element most wholesome respite from business care and social worry. Lately an Atlantic liner carried daily intelligence with her from the British shore, which was issued in newspaper form on board, for more than 2000 miles, only losing the European conversation when talk from the American shore had become valuable. Thus news from the outside world came as regularly as their meals to the passengers. Many of them were communicating with friends on land all the way across.

So far it may be that the benefits outweigh the deprivation of some of the undoubted charms of isolation hitherto pertaining to an ocean voyage. This is saying a great deal, too, for the loss of happy exclusion from the things of dry earth a week or a fortnight, together with the subtle charm of wondering along without the presence of the wonderers, is serious enough. But when it is announced that an adjunct of the wireless telegraph apparatus being installed in all of the big Atlantic liners is to be a regular stock ticker, the change of conditions may be set down as revolutionary in the extreme. Wall street brokers will establish offices on board the steamships, to deal in stocks with a facility scarcely surpassed on the floor of the New York stock exchange. All of this means that hereafter when physicians advise an ocean trip to wealthy patients they will insist that it be not in an ocean liner carrying a wireless telegraph outfit. How the trade of the brokers afloat may affect the raw article of gambling carried on by card-sharps upon the ocean is another question.

The great fact of modern progress is that it is getting more difficult all the time for anyone to get away from the world alive. There were globe-trotters who declared that Hawaii would lose the best part of its charms for visitors if ever connected with the outside world by cable. The cable has come, but visitors are coming in greater number and staying longer than before. Possibly wireless telegraphy with ocean travel will not make any more difference to the traveling public than the cable has made to the Hawaiian Islands—just a mere incident in the world's progress.

## THE NAVAL GAME.

Three months hence Vladivostok will be frozen in and made practically useless to the Russian Navy. In the meantime if the Japanese take Port Arthur, neither the Russian Asiatic nor the Baltic fleet will have a base in Asiatic waters unless one can be taken from Japan, which is altogether doubtful. A try might be made for a Formosan port, but all points of vantage there are so well fortified as to be scarcely negotiable save with a co-operating army.

It may be deemed probable that the Russian ships, which escaped from Port Arthur, will go to Vladivostok if they get a chance and augment the flying squadron there. Were the fuel question easy to solve they might be expected to seek the on-coming Baltic fleet, but the Asiatic squadron burns coal and coal, by Russian fiat, is contraband of war. One can scarcely believe, in this connection, that the French ports would permit the Russian vessels to enjoy more than the formal hospitality of a twenty-four hours' anchorage.

The unknown factor in the present equation is the ability of Togo to detach a strong flying squadron to go in pursuit of the enemy. If his blockading fleet remains anywhere near intact he should be able to do it, for there are fewer vessels than formerly in Port Arthur to watch.

Admiral Kamamura has saved his reputation as a fighter but his failure to follow the retreating ships of the enemy exposes him to the same sort of criticism that was directed against General Meade after the battle of Gettysburg. His squadron was able, according to his report, to prevent the Russia, Rurik and Gromobol from getting away when they tried to do so before the battle; but when the fight was over the two surviving ships steamed rapidly northward apparently without pursuit. In the light of Kamamura's claim that the damage done to his squadron was slight, it is hard to see why he did not put on all steam after the flying Russians and finish the job he had so well begun.

The arrest of a young Hawaiian postal clerk 10,000 miles from home, charged with a trivial theft from the Hilo postoffice, will tend to increase the respect for Federal law which our delinquent classes are beginning to feel. It is coming to be understood here that Federal law plays no favorites, that it does not treat crime as an indiscretion and that its arm is long. Jean Sabate, Meheula, Testa, various brutal ship-masters and illicit liquor-sellers and now the Hilo youth, are living and some of them whining witnesses to the celerity, efficiency and impartiality of the Federal method of imparting justice.

Judge Gear returns from Hilo with the honor of being president of a Good Government Club, whether one with a license or one of the moonshine variety we don't know. Naturally after such a distinction the Judge talks voluminously, and is a trifle hazy in some of his published views. A feature of his initiation seems to have been a commitment to Admiral Beckley for Congress, at least he thought it was to Admiral Beckley when he landed from the Kilauea and met a reporter.

One of the bright anticipations of Foraker's visit is the sight of Comptroller Brewer trying to find something that will rhyme with his name.

Taimachou and Kichichau, names prominent in the war cables, are one and the same place.

## FRUIT STATISTICS.

Exports of fruit from the United States in the fiscal year 1904 will exceed \$20,000,000, against less than \$2,000,000 in 1894 and less than \$2,000,000 in 1884. The growth in the exportation of fruits from the United States has been very rapid during the last few years. The Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, has issued a table showing the value of fruits and nuts imported and exported in each year from 1884 to 1904. It shows that the importations were practically 20 million dollars in value in 1884, and will in 1904 be about 22 millions, while the exports which were \$1,746,418 in 1884 will be about \$20,500,000 in 1904.

Apples, oranges, apricots, prunes, and raisins form the principal items in the exports of fruits. The value of the apple exportations in 1904 will amount to about \$14 million dollars out of the 20½ million dollars' worth of fruits exported, and of the \$14 million dollars' worth of apples exported about 5½ million dollars' worth was exported in the natural state and 8 million dollars' worth as dried fruit.

The exportation of prunes from the United States has grown very rapidly in recent years, the total number of pounds exported in 1898, the first year in which a record was made by the Bureau of Statistics, being, in round terms, 16 millions; in 1902, 23 millions; in 1903, 26 millions, and in 1904 will amount to about 74 millions, valued at about \$14 million dollars. Germany, France, and the United Kingdom are the principal customers for this class of American fruit, the total quantity sent to Germany in the fiscal year 1903 being 18½ million pounds; France, 16 millions, and the United Kingdom, 15 millions; while Belgium took nearly 5 million pounds, Netherlands nearly 4 millions, and Canada about 4½ millions. Of the 66 million pounds of prunes exported in 1903, 9 millions went from San Francisco and 53½ millions from New York, although they are chiefly the product of the Pacific coast.

Raisins are also becoming an important feature of the export trade in fruits, the total number of pounds of raisins exported in 1903 being 44 millions, while for the year just ended the total will be about 4 million pounds. Canada is our largest foreign customer for this product, the total quantity exported to Canada last year being over 3 million pounds. The principal port of shipment was San Francisco, from which about 1½ million pounds were sent; from Detroit, three-quarters of a million pounds; from the district of North and South Dakota, a half million pounds; and from New York, a quarter of a million pounds. These shipments, of course, on the Pacific coast. Of apricots, the total exports of which amounted last year to over 9 million pounds, 6½ million pounds were exported from New York and about 2 million pounds from San Francisco.

The imports of fruits and nuts have, as already indicated, changed but little in total value, but in character there has been a material change during the last decade. Oranges, of which the total importations amounted to over 2½ million dollars in 1896, will amount in 1904 to but little over a half million dollars in value of imports. Lemons, which amounted to over 5 million dollars in 1896, will amount to a little over 3 million dollars value in the importations of 1904. The bulk of the lemons come from Italy, and of oranges, chiefly from the British West Indies. Bananas form by far the largest single item in the importations of fruits and nuts, and will aggregate over 7 million dollars in the fiscal year 1904, against 4½ millions in 1896. They come chiefly from Central America, Cuba, and the British West Indies.

Hawaii ought to be able to take care of a great deal of the increasing banana demand. Our bananas should control the Pacific Coast market. Skilled cultivation applied to oranges and lemons in this Territory, utilizing the gulches hardly fit for any culture but fruit and coffee, would also no doubt further reduce the proportion of imports to exports of those fruits.

It is a sign of promise that the Planters' Association is beginning to take part in legislative politics. That powerful body feels the need of a better Legislature just as all other legitimate interests in the Territory do. Its ramifications are so wide and its influence so strong that it can come pretty near to deciding the personnel of the Legislature if it wants to. This paper hopes that the planters will go further and aid the citizens who are deeply disgusted with the system of choice by "the organization" in the matter of a suitable Delegate in Congress. It is high time for business to take hold of affairs in Hawaii and give the peasant politicians on both sides a wholesome shaking up.

The Judiciary building—the place of the law and the profits—is unsafe. As a "government job" it was never very strong and now structural weakness is showing all over it. As things are there is the making of a tragedy in the tottering edifice and it is in order for the occupants to move out and give the carpenters a chance to brace the building up. There are a number of places where the courts and departments could be well housed in the meantime.

At the Kohala meeting, of which a condensed report is given elsewhere, the following clause in the resolution was voted down: "That our Government schools should be under local, or county, control." A correspondent of the Advertiser writes: "The meeting was one of the largest and most representative ever held in Kohala, and was absolutely non-partisan and without political complexion."

The Japanese in entering a neutral port to seek an enemy's vessel had an American precedent to go by. During the Civil War a United States cruiser followed the Confederate commerce-destroyer Florida into Bahia, a port of Brazil, captured the vessel and sent her north in charge of a prize crew. Complications ensuing, the ship was sunk.

## CLEARING REPUBLICAN SKIES.

The movement that most observers looked for is already coming to pass in the Presidential campaign—a closing in of the whole Republican party about Mr. Roosevelt. Whatever objections there were to him among business men before his nomination seem to be directed now against the Democratic platform. Our quadrennial elections do not end in the triumph of a man but of a party. People speak with discrimination when they use the phrase "the party in power." A man may be chosen President, but it is rightly expected that he will conform to party usages. Even Cleveland, obstinate as he was, had to fall in with them; and Johnson, in fighting them, brought ruin upon his administration. President Roosevelt stands for a party which is sane and safe; and business men know that to represent it he must be sane and safe also. The party which has given them protection and prosperity, they naturally want to keep in power and they dread an experiment with a party which, however respectably committed in the matter of a leader, is uncertain and evasive in its declaration of principles. The silence of the Democratic platform on the question of a monetary standard is as impressive as the frank declaration of Judge Parker that he is for gold—a commitment which is best read in the light of his two votes for Bryan and free silver at a time when business men were moving heaven and earth to defeat both. Finally in the matter of the tariff the Democratic platform gives no sign that the party intends to depart from that policy of attack upon the manufacturing interests of America which wrought such disaster to prosperity in the closing years of Mr. Cleveland's term—a disaster to which the vote of Judge Parker contributed.

The Republican feeling, therefore, is to let well enough alone. Conditions of government are satisfactory, so why change them? Mr. Roosevelt may not be liked in that deep, abiding way in which the nation held McKinley and Lincoln, but Republican principles are still trusted and revered by the men who cast the majority of votes in our Presidential balloting. As a Republican, a man like Judge Parker might be invincible against a man on the Democratic ticket like Roosevelt; but as a Democrat, standing for what Democracy professes, he cannot hope to obtain that conservative support which casts the deciding vote in all our great elections.

## THE WAR SITUATION.

The report from Liaoyang that twelve regiments have been sent to Port Arthur shows, among other things, that Kuroki has the northern situation perfectly in hand. There is now no danger, no matter what happens at the fortress, that Kuropatkin can march that way to raise the siege. Apparently the plan is to take Port Arthur at any cost and then, when it is captured, leave a small garrison and railroad the bulk of Nodzu's army north and, joining it to Kuroki's, overwhelm the Russians with armed strength. In the meantime it would not be surprising, in view of the Chetov naval incident and the proclamation of the Chinese Governor of Mukden, if China would come into the fray and make the Russian situation still more critical. There are many observers who think China's neutrality will end on the day Port Arthur falls.

We have not been among those who regard Port Arthur as vulnerable to an assault. But things have happened which seem to prompt despair at St. Petersburg over the fate of the great fortress. Plainly the fleet was driven out by the dropping of siege projectiles. The Japanese, owing to the careful land measurements they have made in the past, know precisely where to send their shells. Furthermore siege artillery has improved faster than the means of defence against it and it is now possible for the Japanese to make great forts nearly untenable in advance of an assault. The Port Arthur garrison has already lost heavily by wounds and disease and it suffers the demoralization which all troops feel in a long bombardment. Perhaps, after all, St. Petersburg is right in calling the Port Arthur situation desperate.

In a naval way the Russians seem to have made a very bad showing. They have lost the Rurik and two torpedo destroyers; the battleship Czarewitch, which, like the Retvizan and some of the cruisers damaged on February 8, was repaired with infinite toil, is laid by for the war; the Retvizan and some others have been driven back into port badly wounded; and it is reported that the Novik has been sunk. The Japanese claim to have suffered no material damage and as the Russian vessels which escaped to Kiauchau, Shanghai, Chetov and Wei-hai-wei do not claim to have sunk any of the ships they fought, the chances are that all of Togo's vessels that participated in Wednesday's action, are still afloat.

Meanwhile the Baltic squadron, or a part of it, is said to have sailed from Cronstadt. If its movement appears serious Japan will strain every nerve to take not only Port Arthur but Vladivostok in the next five or six weeks and to make their Formosan ports as invulnerable as they can. Should these designs be realized, the Baltic squadron may be expected to turn around and go home as Camara's Spanish squadron did after it had entered the Suez Canal en route to Manila.

## Escaped Russian Prisoners.

With regard to the re-captured Russian prisoners it is learnt that they had intended to return home under a Cossack captain. The captain had proposed a plan of escape by buying or stealing a junk on the coast near Matsuyama at night to sail for Kobe, where he was to rely on a certain Jewish resident for further steps. When they were arrested, the five deserters were known with their hair cut closely and mustaches shaved looking very like Japanese. They were carrying with them lined coats, drinking water, umbrellas, knives, etc. A map of Japan in English was found in possession of the captain—Japan Gazette.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Sugar, 4.255.  
Elmer E. Paxton, of the Dillingham corporation, is going to start business for himself in San Francisco.

The surf at Waikiki on Thursday ran very high, often submerging the platform off the Hawaiian Hotel Annex.

Judge Dole signed a decree yesterday in favor of J. P. Mendonca for a Fire Claims Commission award of \$2685.69.

Registered Warrants for Nos. 5201 to 5677 inclusive will be paid upon presentation at the Treasurer's office today.

A few stragglers from the naval transport Solace were arrested by the police yesterday and sent aboard the vessel.

Advices have been received that the Oceanic steamer Sierra from Sydney will arrive here on Monday, August 22, a day ahead of schedule time.

Mrs. J. F. Scott, widow of the late J. F. Scott, the well known school teacher, departed yesterday on the Siberia for California to reside permanently.

Third Assistant Engineer Kerr of the transport Buford, held at San Francisco for assault upon the high seas, is relying on self-defense for his defense if brought to Honolulu for trial.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Eliza Macfarlane was held from the Catholic cathedral at 3:45 p. m. yesterday. Rev. Father Valentin conducting the services following private services for the family at the Waikiki residence. The pallbearers were J. O. Carter, W. F. Allen, A. S. Cleghorn and Cecil Brown.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)  
W. T. Rawlins, referee in bankruptcy, goes to Maui this week to attend to the Kahanokali matter.

In the Olympic admiralty case a witness before Commissioner Judd yesterday testified to the lawful marriage of the claimant to Samuel Makalilihi, the man on account of whose death she asks damages.

Among home-coming passengers in the steamer Ventura to arrive on the 24th inst. are B. F. Dillingham, wife and two sons; Rev. J. P. Erdman and bride, nee Dillingham, and S. R. Rose, secretary of Wilder's Steamship Co.

Governor Carter discussed the so-called "British claims" arising of the 1895 trouble with State Department officials in Washington, the result being that they will be filed with other claims—British vs. American and American vs. British—and the whole batch referred to an international tribunal to be appointed for their adjudication.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)  
The Maui News predicts that within two years the Kihel plantation will be paying dividends.

Editor Robertson of the Maui News is in town for a few days, arriving yesterday on the steamer Claudine from Kahului. Mr. Robertson says that the Harvest Home dance at Puunene Mill on Thursday evening was a great social event, and will always be an annual feature of plantation life to which Maui society will look forward with pleasurable anticipation.

The County Act Commission meets this evening as usual at 7:30 o'clock.

The new paths, with the corner gate, in the Capitol grounds were thrown open to the public yesterday.

Marines and bluejackets from the Naval Station have begun qualifying target practice at Pearl Harbor.

Prince and Princess Kulaniana'ole are enjoying an outing at Pearl City for a fortnight. There will, therefore, be no reception today at Pualani, nor in the future until further notice.

C. G. Bockus, business manager of the Bulletin, and Miss Edna Scooby are to be married tomorrow evening at the Podmore residence, old Waikiki. Miss Scooby has been a teacher in the public schools.

The Kaula polo ponies arrived on Sunday in charge of Charley Rice and John Malina, two of the Kaula team. The ponies will be stabled at Kapiolani Park until just before the Kaula-Maul polo match at Moanalua on August 24.

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. yesterday received the following cable, re prices of Hawaiian stocks listed on the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange: Sales of Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar at \$4.00; Honokaa, \$13.25 bid; Hutchinson offered at \$9.25.

A frame filled with badges worn by the delegates from Hawaii to the Republican convention at Chicago, and the Democratic convention at St. Louis, is on exhibition in McInerney's haberdashery window. The badges of the Hawaiian delegates are handsome affairs. The collection is the property of National Committeeman Robertson.

Messrs. Tenney, Giffard, Cooke and Davies waited on Governor Carter yesterday, to present the matter of candidates for the Legislature on the island of Hawaii. They constituted a committee of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, to which leading planters on the island named had communicated their anxious concern about the character of next Legislature. The Governor assured the committee that any fight for honest and capable government would receive nothing but the best wishes of the administration.

## Discounting Port Arthur.

Just as the strategical successes of the allies in the Crimean campaign amounted to nothing, notwithstanding the colossal sacrifices involved, so also will the successes of the Japanese, even should they include the capture of Port Arthur, have a negative result. The colossus will not be even shaken on his mighty feet—Vladivostok (St. Petersburg).

BORN.  
WILKINSON—On August 11th, 1904, at Lahoe, Kauai, to the wife of Richard J. Wilkinson, M. D., T. C. D., a daughter.

## An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"A bunch appeared on the left side of my neck. It caused great pain, was lanced, and became a running sore. I went into a general decline. I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken six bottles my neck was healed and I have never had any trouble of the kind since." Mrs. K. T. Snyder, Troy, Ohio.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Will rid you of Scrofula, radically and permanently, as they have rid thousands.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 15, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co., .....	\$1,000,000	100	.....	300
SUGAR.				
Ewa, .....	5,000,000	20	19½	20
Haw. Agricultural, .....	1,200,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., .....	2,312,750	100	54	55
Honolulu Sugar Co., .....	2,500,000	20	32	.....
Honokaa, .....	750,000	100	100	105
Honokaa, .....	2,000,000	20	.....	.....
Kahuku, .....	500,000	100	.....	.....
Kahuku, .....	500,000	20	17½	19½
Kihel Plant. Co., Ltd., .....	2,500,000	50	8½	40
Kihel Plant. Co., Ltd., .....	150,000	100	.....	.....
Koloa, .....	500,000	100	.....	120
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd., .....	3,500,000	30	4	4½
Oahu Sugar Co., .....	500,000	100	.....	.....
Onomae, .....	1,000,000	20	26	.....
Ookala, .....	500,000	20	.....	8
Ookala Sugar Co., Ltd., .....	500,000	100	.....	5
Olowalu, .....	150,000	100	.....	83
Panahan Sug. Plant. Co., .....	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pacific, .....	500,000	100	.....	.....
Pala, .....	150,000	100	.....	.....
Pepee, .....	750,000	100	.....	180
Pioneer, .....	2,750,000	100	86	90
Waialua Agr. Co., .....	4,500,000	100	87½	40
Waialua, .....	700,000	100	.....	.....
Waianae, .....	250,000	100	.....	150

STRAKSHIP COB.  
Wilder & S. Co., ..... 500,000 | 100 | ..... | 115 || Inter-Island S. S. Co., ..... | 800,000 | 100 | ..... | 110 |

MISCELLANEOUS.  
Haw. Electric Co., ..... 500,000 | 100 | ..... | 100 || H. R. T. & L. Co., ..... | 1,000,000 | 100 | ..... | 72½ |
H. R. T. & L. Co., .....	1,000,000	100	.....	85
O. R. & L. Co., .....	4,000,000	100	.....	72
Hilo R. R. Co., .....	1,000,000	20	.....	.....

BONDS.  
Haw. Gov't, 5 p.c., ..... ..... | 95 | 100 | ..... || Haw. Terr., 4 p.c. (Fire Claims), ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 | ..... |
Hilo R. R. Co., 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., .....	.....	.....	105	.....
5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Ewa Plant., 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
O. R. & L. Co., 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Waialua Agr. Co., 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Kahuku 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Pioneer Mill Co., 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Pala 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Haikou 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Hawaiian Sugar 5 p.c., .....	.....			







# THE HAWAII PRIMARIES

## Younger Element Wins In Hilo Town.

HILO, August 12.—In the Hilo primary election the slate of the Young Men's Republican Club was victorious. Such party veterans as Philip Peck, Joe Vierra and Jas. D. Lewis were bowled over by impetuous youth. Following are the results of the primaries in the First Representative District:

Delegates to the Territorial Convention: Puna, H. J. Lyman; Ola, J. F. Clay; Waiakae, John Bohnenberg, John T. Brown, M. K. Kealawa; Hilo, Chas. Akau, C. S. Smith, S. L. Desha, L. A. Andrews, M. S. de Gouvea, J. T. Stack-er; Papaikou, J. T. Mohr; Hakalau, H. V. Patton; Laupahoehoe, W. G. Walker; Kukuihue, Albert Horner; Honokaa, Sam P. Furitodo; Kukuhaele, Wm. Horner.

Delegates to District Convention: Puna, L. D. Kellipio, Daniel Kaiohau; Ola, Thos. E. Cook, Frank de Rosa, G. Supe; Waiakae, G. F. Affonso, Sam Kailikane, D. K. Namahoe, John McGuire, H. B. Nallim and O. W. Rose; Hilo, W. H. Beers, W. A. Todd, R. A. Lyman, Jr., I. E. Ray, F. Brughelli, John Kai, Jr., M. S. Pacheco, Chas. Siemsen, J. K. Paiko; Papaikou, J. V. Jakins; Hakalau, D. Mackenzie; Laupahoehoe, Jas. Mattson; Kukuhaele, Albert Horner; Honokaa, Jos. Pritchard; Kukuhaele, H. K. Kuika.

### KOHALA POLITICS.

At a mass meeting of citizens in North Kohala, Second District, it was resolved that a simple form of county government should be established and that the island of Hawaii should consist of but one county. An advisory committee on legislation was selected as follows: Republican, E. Fraser, chairman; Democrat, Palmer P. Woods; Home Ruler, H. M. Kaniho.

The first precinct primary resulted as follows:

Territorial Convention: E. A. Fraser, H. L. Holstein, E. E. Olding.

District Committee: Holstein, Fraser and Pula.

John Hind, R. Hall, T. S. Kay, E. E. Olding, J. Renton and H. H. Renton have, through a Hilo paper, come out in favor of one county for the island.

### JAPANESE FEUD.

Waketa, secretary of the Japanese League of Hawaii, took the law into his own hands and proceeded to punish Editor Tomika of the Japanese Sunday News for an alleged libelous article appearing in that paper. The Japanese editor sustained the reputation of the profession by showing he was no coward himself, and the pair proceeded to pummel each other until the arrival of the police. Editor Tomika swore out a warrant charging his assailant with assault and battery, and, after hearing the case two days, District Magistrate Hapai found Secretary Waketa guilty, imposing a fine of \$12 and costs amounting to \$30. The article to which Waketa objected charged him with receiving as secretary of the Japanese League contributions intended for the Japan war fund, which he had appropriated to his own use. It was also alleged that many white sympathizers with the Japanese cause had contributed largely to the fund, which Secretary Waketa had failed to forward to the headquarters of the society in Yokohama. Waketa has appealed the case to the Circuit Court.

### PERSONAL, ETC.

The Nottley will case has been settled out of court since the Supreme Court refused to grant a rehearing. Mrs. Nottley gets about seventy-five thousand dollars and the ownership of the mango trees which she planted at the home-stead.

Julian Monsarrat came over on Tuesday to oversee the shipment of cattle to Honolulu. They were driven to Glenwood and put on the cars there and brought to Hilo. This is the first time cattle have been brought to town on the railroad cars.

Mrs. J. W. Kelker leaves this morning to join her husband, who has secured a position with the Honolulu Iron Works.

Dr. C. L. Stow left Tuesday morning for the Maui for a short business trip to Honolulu, returning by the Kinau next week.

A. H. Johnson is convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever.

Commissioner Jas. W. Pratt has determined to start the records of the Land Office anew, and in order that any discrepancy may be corrected, Sub-Agent Geo. H. Williams goes to Honolulu today with the books of the local office to compare the entries made here to those in the home office. He will probably be gone ten days.

Rev. S. L. Desha gave a housewarming to a number of his close friends at his new Ola homestead home yesterday. The luau given about 1 o'clock was largely attended by visitors from Honolulu and elsewhere.

Work of construction will shortly begin on the Beckley pavilion in Mochoau park.

Roderick Ross of Pahoa, Puna, left on the Enterprise Tuesday on a visit to his ranch in Santa Clara County, California. He expects to return in November.

Miss Ivy Richardson and Miss Ruth Richardson will accompany their brother George, who goes to New York to take a course on the Naval Militia training ship Albatross.

Henry Bower, a high minister, he leader of North House, is taking a vacation around the island, living in

# TAXING THE CONTRACTS

## Contest of Plantation Agencies Against Assessor.

Before the Tax Appeal Court yesterday morning the first of the sugar plantation agency contract cases began its hearing. It was the appeal of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., from an assessment of \$111,831.32 on its contracts. Arthur A. Wilder appeared for the assessor, and Smith & Lewis for the appellant.

Geo. M. Rolph of Alexander & Baldwin's staff was on the stand all day, but did not have to do a proportionate amount of testifying, most of the time being occupied with legal battles over the admissibility of evidence.

To a question about the contract with Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Mr. Wilder objected on the ground that the contract itself was the best evidence. Mr. Lewis strongly opposed the filing of the contract, but a consultation of the members of the court—T. F. Lansing, J. F. Brown and J. R. Galt—resulted in a ruling to place the contract in evidence.

Mr. Lewis began reading the contract but soon paused, saying he thought it was unnecessary to read it through. Mr. Wilder caused smiles all around with the offer to act as reader if Mr. Lewis was tired. The court directed the reading to proceed.

The contract revealed that the agency received two and a half per cent on gross purchases of merchandise and two per cent on gross proceeds of sugar sold. This was the only contract read. Other contracts of the appellant corporation are with Kihel Sugar Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahuku Plantation Co., Haiku and Paila companies—the last two having been substituted by the Maui Agricultural Co., the partnership of several companies.

Some of the contracts are for terms of years, others for one year terminable at a year's notice. The rates of percentages in all the contracts are identical.

Advances made to different plantations during the year amounted to \$1,100,000.

The cost of production for different plantations was respectively as follows in 1902-3: H. C. & S. Co., \$43.92; Haiku, \$44.88; Paila, \$40.70; Hawaiian, \$49.90; Kihel, \$81.80; Kahuku, \$54.12. The high rate for Kihel was probably owing to troubles had with the irrigation plant.

## Crying for Help

### Lots of it in Honolulu But Daily Growing Less.

Backache is one of the first indications of kidney trouble. It is the kidneys' first cry for help. Heed it.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are what is wanted. Are just what overworked kidneys need.

They strengthen and invigorate the kidney; help them to do their work; never fail to cure any case of kidney disease.

Read the proof from a Honolulu citizen.

Mr. Charles Comey, of Cyclo-mere street, this city, one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage, relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

the open air and seeking employment in his line of business. He is on a tramping tour of the island, having already done Oahu.

J. E. Higgins, the banana expert, leaves for Honolulu today having started the cacao plantation in connection with the Hilo Boarding School.

S. M. Damon arrived by the Kinau Wednesday on business connected with Ola plantation and is the guest of Manager Watt.

Miss Yoder, formerly an instructor in the Hilo Boarding School, leaves today for Honolulu, where she will visit a few weeks before proceeding to the coast.

On Tuesday evening the Hilo band honored Judge Geo. D. Gear by serenading him at Demosthenes Cafe. A very creditable concert was rendered in the distinguished jurist's honor, after which he invited the band boys inside, where liquid refreshments and cigars were bestowed upon each musician. In a happy speech, Judge Gear won the hearts of the members of the band by his complimentary remarks upon their playing, naming them they were engaged to an organization from the legislature and promising his good offices to that end upon his return to Honolulu.

# METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR MONTH OF JULY

Honolulu—Temperature mean for the month, 77.1; normal, 77.3; average daily maximum, 83.2; average daily minimum, 70.6; mean daily range, 12.6 degrees; greatest daily range, 14 degrees (28th and 29th); least daily range, 8 degrees (several); highest temperature, 85 (28th and 29th); lowest, 69 (17th).

Barometer average, 29.980; normal, 29.995; highest, 30.07 (14th and 15th); lowest, 29.90 (17th); greatest 24-hour change, that is from any given hour of one day to the same hour of the next, .07; "lows" passed this point, 10th, 17th, 18th, 26th and 31st; "highs," 14th and 15th.

Relative humidity average, 67.2; normal, 68.5; mean dew point, 64.4; normal, 65.9; mean absolute moisture, 6.64 grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.81.

Rainfall, 2.09 inches; normal, 1.79; greatest 24-hour rainfall, .052 inches (from 9 a. m. 30th to 9 a. m. 31st); rain record days, 21; normal, 19.

Trade wind days, 31; normal, 29; average force of wind, Beaufort scale and during daylight only, 1.7; average cloudiness, tenths of sky, 3.6; normal, 4.0.

Approximate percentage of district rainfall as compared with normal—Hawaii: South Hilo, 134 per cent; North Hilo, 231; Hamakua, variable, from 186 at Paauhau to 384 at Kukaui; Kohala, 150; Waimea, 153; Kona, 112; Kau, variable, from 23 at Hilea to 141 at Naalehu. Island of Maui, variable, from 59 at Haleakala Ranch to 130 at Paila. Oahu: Honolulu district, 135; Nuuanu, 112; Koolau, 128; Ewa, 134. Kauai: Lihue, 125; Hanalei, variable, from 97 at Kilauea to 193 at Hanalei. As will be seen from the above the rainfall throughout the group was, with but few exceptions, in excess of the normal; especially so in the North Hilo and Hamakua districts of Hawaii.

The heaviest monthly rainfall reported was at Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, 27.61 inches.

The heaviest 24-hour rainfalls were at Okaala and Paauhau, Hawaii, 5.90 and 5.17 inches respectively on the 12th.

### TEMPERATURE TABLE.

	Elev.	Mo.	Ma.	Av.	Hi.	Lo.
Hawaii—						
Papeete, .....	100	78.2	69.2	73.0	81	67
Kohala, .....	521	78.7	67.8	72.5	80	65
Waimea, .....	2730	70.0	61.3	65.0	73	69
Vol. House, .....	4090	72.4	52.7	61.9	79	48
Oahu—						
Kinau St., .....	50	83.9	72.8	77.1	86	68
Ewa Mill, .....	60	84.5	67.6	75.4	87	65
U. S. Ex. St., .....	350	84.9	70.9	77.5	88	69
Kohala, dew point, .....						67.9; relative humidity, 79.0.
Ewa Mill, dew point, .....						58.0; relative humidity, 54.0; barometer average, 29.98.

Honolulu; lightning in S.S.W. on the evenings of the 6th and 7th; slight earthquake 23rd.

Papeete reports hard earthquake shock at 1:55 p. m. 17th; snow still visible on mountain tops; bright morning glows at intervals; heavy surf 10th to 12th and 21st to 27th inclusive, easterly winds throughout, force, 1.2; average cloudiness 6.1. Kohala, trade wind all the month. Hilo; heavy earthquake 17th.

### RAINFALL FOR JULY, 1904.

Stations—	Elev.	Inches
HAWAII.		
Waiakae, .....	50	11.42
Kaunani, .....	1250	19.16
Papeete, .....	100	10.11
Hakalau, .....	200	13.82
Honohina, .....	200	17.49
Laupahoehoe, .....	500	27.61
Ookala, .....	400	16.75
HAMAKUA.		
Kukuihue, .....	250	15.52
Paauhau, .....	300	14.58
Paauhau, .....	300	8.33
Paupau, .....	1150	11.05
Honokaa (Mili), .....	425	10.00
Honokaa (Meinicke), .....	1100	10.49
Kukuhaele, .....	700	10.21
Kohala.		
Awini Ranch, .....	1100	14.52
Niuli, .....	200	5.95
Kohala (Mission), .....	521	5.93
Kohala (Sugar Co.), .....	270	6.18
Hawi Mill, .....	700	6.05
Pukea Ranch, .....	600	3.98
Pukea Ranch, .....	1847	4.70
Waimea, .....	2829	3.82
Kona.		
Huehue, .....	2000	2.70
Holualoa, .....	1350	9.93
Kealahou, .....	1580	9.68
Napoopoo, .....	25	1.80
Kau.		
Kahuku Ranch, .....	1680	4.42
Honau, .....	15	1.09
Naalehu, .....	650	2.53
Hilea, .....	310	0.40
Pahala, .....	850	0.66
Volcano House, .....	4000	6.68
Puna.		
Pahoa, .....	600	17.06
MAUI.		
Kaupo (Mokulua), .....	285	4.16
Kipahulu, .....	850	5.07
Nahiku, .....	850	11.41
Haiku, .....	700	4.32
Kula (Erehwon), .....	4500	0.99
Puomalei, .....	1400	3.40
Paila, .....	180	1.46
Haleakala Ranch, .....	2600	0.55
OAHU.		
Punahou (W. Bureau), .....	47	2.09
Kulaokahua (Castle), .....	50	1.54
U. S. Naval Station, .....	6	1.24
College Hills, .....	175	3.36
Manoa (Woodlawn Dairy), .....	285	9.22
Manoa (Rhodes' Gardens), .....	360	11.06
Insane Asylum, .....	30	2.60
Kalihi-uka, .....	485	8.42
Nuuanu (Hall), .....	50	2.65
Nuuanu (Wylie St.), .....	250	4.41
Nuuanu (Elee Station), .....	405	5.29
Nuuanu (Laakaha), .....	850	12.06
U. S. Experiment Station, .....	350	3.51
Tutuila Heights (Ferry), .....	130	10.26
Waianae, .....	300	1.51
Maunaloa, .....	300	1.47
Kanaloa, .....	100	2.60
Ahuala, .....	300	5.80
Waialae, .....	300	1.70
Waialae, .....	300	0.58
Waialae, .....	300	1.90
Maunaloa, .....	300	1.90

KAUAI.		
Lihue (Grove Farm), .....	200	2.09
Lihue (Mokooka), .....	300	3.10
Lihue (Kukua), .....	1000	6.23
Lihue (Kilohana), .....	400	3.59
Kealia, .....	15	1.33
Kilauea Plantation, .....	325	3.84
Hanalei, .....	10	10.61
Eleele, .....	150	0.92
McBryde (Residence), .....	850	3.63
Lawai (Gov. Road), .....	450	5.50
Lawai (West), .....	225	1.52
Lawai (East), .....	800	4.09
Koloa, .....	100	0.81
Lawai Beach, .....	100	1.94

DELAIED REPORTS.

Wailawa, .....

Hawi Mill, .....

Hakalau, .....

Honohina, .....

Ola Mill, .....

Kahuku, .....

Haleakala Ranch, .....

Hilo, .....

West Lawai, .....

Kula (Erehwon), .....

U. S. Magnetic Station, .....

R. C. LYDECKER,

Territorial Meteorologist.

# DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

The local Democracy held primaries to elect delegates to Territorial and District conventions last night. The same delegates will in all cases serve in both conventions. The ticket selected beforehand went through everywhere. As one of the local leaders of the tail-enders said last night, "Them fellers was nominated, they was voted for and they was elected, that's all there is to say about it. That's the way we do politics in Hawaii." The following are the returns sent in to a late hour last night:

Fourth District, First Precinct—Eighty-five votes cast. Stephen Mauna, 74; D. M. Kahalepuna, 82; Jno. K. Kallimapehu, 73; A. A. Wilder, 81; Jno. Kilauna, 82; R. B. Kidd, 76; Hosea Iliala, 80; Jno. Emlinger, 72; Thos. Kakalia, 65; Abraham Kawaihoa, 66; Paulo Kaa, 77; Wm. Noa, 66; Kilauea, 47; W. S. Kilauea, 71; Kalauna, 69.

Fourth District, Fourth Precinct—L. D. Timmons, 100; L. R. Medeiros, 100; Henry Swinton, 99; Matt Heffernan, 100; John Hackett, 97; W. F. Erving, 100; Thomas Kennedy, 100; W. F. O'Halloran, 97; P. O'Sullivan, 99; A. S. Nasclmento, 97; J. D. Holt, 99; E. M. Watson, 100; Chas. McGonagle, 100; M. R. Medeiros, 99.

Fourth District, Fifth Precinct—About sixty votes cast, but many thrown out on account of irregularities. Samuel Kaili, Wm. A. Hall, K. Kula, Jno. Li-lilo, E. Kahoana, Samuel Kaila, Jno. Moeau, Henry Manuahi, Jas. Auld, Geo. Kane, F. Turill.

Fourth District, Sixth Precinct—E. H. F. Wolter, 48; J. S. Spitzer, 47; W. B. Moss, 52; J. Coffey, 45; J. McGuire, 49; T. Cahalan, 51; A. Herring, 44; F. Weed, 42; scattering, 8; blanks, 3.

Fourth District, Eighth Precinct—172 votes cast. C. P. Lauka, C. J. McCarthy, H. A. Juen, J. Manase, Toela Kakaiki, S. Stone, J. Asch, Albert Kaula, S. Kaloa, C. W. Ashford, S. Mahoe, S. K. Keonul, Lono Keonul, W. A. Kinney, H. P. Kamakea, Moses Mau, N. R. Nakolehlan, M. M. Mikoi, S. K. Kaoma, L. W. P. Kanihali, Sam. Namalo, David Kawanakoa, Chas. Fern, Maj. Keakali.

Fifth District, Ninth Precinct—Geo. Bibekane, D. Kaupihapala, S. W. Kamakawee, L. K. Kuaele, F. W. Dunne.

## MAUNA LOA CRATER IS EMITTING SMOKE

E. I. Spalding, cashier of the bank of Claus Spreckels & Co., who returned yesterday from a vacation at the Volcano House, reports that when he left for home smoke was rising from the summit of Mauna Loa. It seemed to come from between the two old cones.

Heavy clouds of vapor were coming out of the crater of Kilauea, but no fire was discernible in the pit of Mo-kua-wee or any of the orifices in the crater.

This, by the way, was the first vacation taken by Mr. Spalding since the bank was opened nearly twenty years ago. It would therefore have been decidedly mean on the part of Madame Pele had she hung out the sign, "No smoking allowed," while Mr. Spalding was visiting her domain. Mr. Spalding speaks well of Mr. Bidgood's management of the hotel on the crater's brink.

# TEACHERS ASSIGNED

## By Board of Education for the Coming Term.

At a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday morning assignments of teachers for the ensuing term were made on the report of the standing committee. With A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, there were present Prof. W. D. Alexander, Mrs. W. W. Hall and Mrs. E. W. Jordan. Following is the list of appointments, though it is not known that all will accept:

### OAHU.

Mrs. Frank L. Winter, transferred from Kalihiwaena to Kaahumanu in place of Miss M. Paty, transferred to Kalihiwaena.

Miss Hoffman, assistant Grammar department, High school, in place of Miss King, resigned.

Mrs. Crockett, Latin teacher High school, in place of Miss C. Zieger, resigned.

Mr. C. F. True, principal Primary department, Royal school.

Mrs. Cate Phillips, principal Punch-bowl school, in place of Miss M. Mapuana Smith, resigned.

Miss Blacow, assistant at Normal.

Miss Jean B. Winne, assistant Pau-ua school in place of Miss Scohy, resigned.

Miss Alice Winter, principal Kalihi-uka, in place of Mrs. Overend, transferred.

Miss M. Alice Smith, principal Honolulu school in place of Mrs. J. N. Bell, transferred.

Mrs. J. N. Bell, principal Pearl City school, in place of C. F. True, transferred.

Mr. E. W. Estep, principal Honolulu plantation school.

Miss Nellie Rickard, assistant Honolulu plantation school.

Miss Ida Bell Lamb, teacher Waima-nalo in place of Miss R. Thompson, resigned.

Miss E. Koelling, assistant Honouli-uli.



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The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Company.  
The Waima Sugar Mill Company.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Company.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump.  
Weston's Centrifugal.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

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THERAPION No. 1 maintains the world-renowned and well-merited reputation for its effectiveness in the treatment of all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and prostate.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, cures pimples, spots, blotches, and all skin diseases, and is a powerful purifier of the blood.

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THERAPION No. 9 for the treatment of all diseases of the nerves, cures all forms of nerve disease, and is a powerful purifier of the blood.

THERAPION No. 10 for the treatment of all diseases of the system, cures all forms of system disease, and is a powerful purifier of the blood.

THERAPION No. 11 for the treatment of all diseases of the body, cures all forms of body disease, and is a powerful purifier of the blood.

THERAPION No. 12 for the treatment of all diseases of the soul, cures all forms of soul disease, and is a powerful purifier of the blood.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record Aug. 11, 1904.

Dowsett Co Ltd ..... Resol'n  
John Walker to Notice ..... Notice  
Hugh Robertson to Sandwich Islands  
Honey Co Ltd ..... D  
Sandwich Islands Honey Co Ltd to  
American Sugar Co Ltd ..... D  
Sandwich Islands Honey Co Ltd to  
American Sugar Co Ltd ..... D  
Look Tong Hung ..... Co-P D  
Kat Chu to Kook Gun Choy ..... BS  
Jno Makia and wf to W L Wilcox  
Tr ..... D  
Miriam Kapaekukui to Joseph T  
Holloway ..... DA  
Malia Kahopili and hsb to Territory  
of Hawaii ..... Ex D  
John K Kaula and wf to Territory  
of Hawaii ..... Ex D  
Malia Kanaoia to Territory of Ha-  
waii ..... AL  
Wing Sang Co to Territory of Ha-  
waii ..... AL  
Wing Sing Co to Territory of Ha-  
waii ..... AL

Entered for Record Aug. 12, 1904.

Joseph Fernandez and wf by mtgee  
to Cecil Brown Tr ..... For Affdt  
Joseph Fernandez and wf by mtgee  
to H M von Holt ..... D  
Ahko to Pah On ..... Rel  
Ahko to Pah On et al ..... Agrmt  
Kala (w) to C Kaul (k) ..... D  
B P Bishop Museum by Trs to Bishop  
of Zeugma ..... D  
S I Shaw to Wm L Peterson ..... AM

Recorded Aug. 5, 1904.

C H Bishop and wf to J O Carter et  
al Trs; Tr D; in re modification of Tr D  
in B 225, p 381. B 258, p 284. Dated Apr  
25, 1904.

Honolulu Clay Co Ltd by Comr to A  
Lidgate; D; por Gr 3050, Punuul  
Avenue, Honolulu; por R P 1359 kul 85  
and mchry, Nuuanu Road, Honolulu.  
Oahu; B 258, p 287. Dated Aug  
4, 1904.

Bishop & Co to Gear, Lansing & Co;  
Rel; lots 37 and 38 kul 555B, bldgs, etc,  
Kapaehulu, Honolulu, Oahu; por kul 551B,  
bldgs, etc, Kapaehulu Road, Honolulu,  
Oahu; R Ps 7447, 7467, 399, 2792, pes  
land, bldgs, etc, Kaonoulu, etc, Kula,  
Maui, shares stock; \$60,000. B 196, p 212.  
Dated Jan 19, 1904.

Manuel de Sylva to He Hook Wal;  
BS; 1/2 int in leasehold, 4000 banana  
trees, livestock, etc; \$500. B 265, p 32.  
Dated Jan 29, 1904.

F R Harvey to Manuel de Sylva;  
consent; to AL of 1/2 int in pc land. B  
265, p 94. Dated Jan 29, 1904.

A C Lovelock to W C Achi; Can L;  
int in Gr 119, Manoa Valley, Honolulu,  
Oahu. B 228, p 31. Dated Aug 2, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 6, 1904.

Robert S Kapua and wf to Emma  
Needham (Mrs); D; pc land, School St,  
Honolulu, Oahu; \$1, etc. B 258, p 288.  
Dated Aug 6, 1904.

Lidie W Sayres and hsb (St C B) to  
Edward Davis; D; 6500 sq ft land near  
Makiki St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$750. B 261,  
p 317. Dated Aug 5, 1904.

Gear, Lansing & Co by Trs to M B  
Komatsu; D; lot 10 Bld 42, Kaimuki  
Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$600. B 258, p  
290. Dated Aug 5, 1904.

D P R Isenberg and wf to Gear,  
Lansing & Co by Trs; D; int in 1 A  
land, Waiialea Tract, Honolulu, Oahu.  
B 258, p 291. Dated July 29, 1904.

J Kalaeha to Henerrriata Amochiona;  
D; R P 4827 and por R P 7254 Ap 4,  
Hauhaui, Honolulu, Oahu; \$400. B  
258, p 292. Dated July 21, 1904.

Robert Laing and wf to Samuel P  
Woods; D; lot 8 of Patent 4811, bldg,  
furniture, stable, etc, Kaauhuhu, Ko-  
hala, Hawaii; \$500. B 264, p 28. Dated  
July 9, 1904.

Samuel P Woods to Christina Laing;  
D; lot 8 of Patent 4811, bldg, furniture,  
stable, etc, Kaauhuhu, Kohala, Ha-  
waii; \$500. B 264, p 29. Dated July 23,  
1904.

Fook Sing to Lai Hip; BS; bldgs, etc,  
on leasehold premises, Puuoe, Hilo, Ha-  
waii; int in shares in leasehold of Hop  
Chong Co, Volcano Rd, Hilo, Hawaii;  
bldg, Pihonua, Hilo, Hawaii; \$425. B  
265, p 95. Dated July 29, 1904.

Antone Freitas to Henry Bischoff; M;  
lot 26 of Patent 4715, Niuepa, Hamakua,  
Hawaii; \$150. B 262, p 23. Dated July  
16, 1904.

Wm L Moore and wf to A B Loeben-  
stein; D; int in 64996 sq ft land, Hilo,  
Hawaii; \$900. B 258, p 293. Dated Dec  
30, 1899.

A McAlton and wf to A B Loeben-  
stein; D; lot 15 Bld 3, Puuoe, Hilo, Ha-  
waii; \$1200 and mtg \$700. B 258, p 294.  
Dated Nov 27, 1900.

A B Loebenstein and wf to First  
Bank of Hilo Ltd; D; lot 52 of Patent  
4210, Puukapu Tract, S Kohala, Ha-  
waii; pc land, Wafanueue St, Hilo,  
Hawaii; lots 14 and 15 Bld 3, Puuoe,  
Hilo, Hawaii; 64996 sq ft land, Hilo,  
Hawaii; 3 pes land, Kehena, Puuoe, Ha-  
waii; \$10,000. B 258, p 295. Dated July  
28, 1904.

Mary K A Keolanui and hsb to P  
Peck; D; int in R P 2979 kul 1K, Hale-  
puna, Hilo, Hawaii; \$75. B 258, p 297.  
Dated Aug 4, 1904.

Y Hapada by afft of mtgees to J  
Iwasaki et al; For Affdt; 3 leaseholds,  
growing crops, hsd and 2 houses, Pu-  
nahoa 2, Hilo, Hawaii. B 259, p 342.  
Dated June 29, 1904.

R Degawa to S Iwasaki; BS; 3 lease-  
holds and cane crops on same, S Hilo,  
Hawaii; \$1200 and mtg \$500. B 265, p  
97. Dated July 8, 1904.

Higashihara Goudou to C Ahana &  
Co; CM; leasehold and cane crops on  
same, Kaumana, Hilo, Hawaii; \$51.85.  
B 259, p 345. Dated Aug 1, 1904.

W S Terry et al by Judge to A B  
Loebenstein; decree of court in re  
ownership of 64996 sq ft land, Puuaha  
1, Hilo, Hawaii. B 265, p 95. Dated Oct  
10, 1903.

EVERY COMMUNITY has been  
benefited by the introduction of Cham-  
berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea  
Remedy into this country. There is  
scarcely a neighborhood but that some-  
one can be found whose life has been  
saved by its use. It is the best known  
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immediate relief and can always be  
depended upon. For sale by Messrs.  
Smith & Co. Wholesale Agents.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

Raw sugar at 4.25c. on an advancing market in New York is the cheering fact at this writing. This is not that tantalizing sort of a situation which Hawaii has been accustomed to meet when, about the end of the calendar year, price of sugar would take a bounce and Hawaii's harvest be ended. With the present rise Hawaii finds itself with the substantial portion of two-fifths of this year's crop, afloat and unshipped, yet to be marketed. At the same time the statistical position is encouraging of continued advance in price. Indeed, it might be less rash now to predict five-cent sugar before the next season's grinding than it was two years ago to predict four-cent sugar within a twelvemonth.

Willet & Gray's circular of July 28 gives the following figures: Stock in Cuba, 106,500 tons, a decrease from the same time last year of 173,000 tons. Stocks in both United States and Cuba, 272,513 tons, a decrease of 314,019 tons. Stock in Europe, 1,778,000, a decrease of 137,366 tons. American (including Cuban) and European stocks combined, 2,060,513 tons, a decrease at uneven dates of 451,385 tons.

## THE STOCK MARKET.

Local sugar plantation stocks have not as yet responded in the slightest degree to the rising market for the commodity. Yet on all hands a most hopeful feeling is expressed that better times must ensue from the situation. Probably for the same reason, that a burnt child dreads the fire, there is a strong undercurrent of opinion that anything like a boom in stocks is not to be desired. Still there is a great gulf fixed between a wild cat promotion period and such a healthy activity in stocks as the actual values of securities would warrant. There is a symptom easily discernible on the street promising a lively movement in sugar stocks whenever exact information can be given out, which would be fairly assuring that any of the presently depressed properties are going to improve within a measurable time. It would probably not be necessary to such a result that dividends within telescopic view, as it were, should be guaranteed. The promise of early elimination of the difference between a losing proposition and one that is picking up lost ground—the existence of circumstances that indicated a security making its way to a position where it would be good for deposit at a stable value approximately par—would make a host of our plantation stocks to be sought for investment. No doubt when all is said, however, the public has its misgivings about the labor supply and danger from pests, which may account materially for the shyness toward the stock market. As to labor, it is to be hoped that the resourcefulness in that regard which has marked the enterprise of Hawaiian sugar planters from the beginning will not fail to cope with any approaching emergency. And the extraordinary measures that have been taken jointly by the Government and the Planters' Association, for both the exclusion and the eradication of pests, ought to have a reassuring influence with respect to that matter.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange for the past week have been as follows: McBryde (par \$20), 15 and 90 respectively at \$4; Waiiala (par \$100), 50 at \$37.50; Kihel (par \$50), 35 at \$67.50; Pioneer (par \$100), 40 at \$80; Mutual Telephone (par \$10), 10 at \$9. Bonds, \$5000 and \$2000 Rapid Transit at \$105; \$2000 Oahu Railway, par; \$2000 Haiku, par. The Mutual Telephone Co. will pay a dividend tomorrow.

A well-known business man who returned from Hawaii yesterday, answering a question, said he had every confidence in Olua. One thing that operates against Olua plantation in popular estimation is the fact that its very poorest fields are those close to the Volcano road. Speaking of Olua, it is pleasant to anticipate the return of B. F. Dillingham in restored health from San Francisco, his arrival being expected in the steamer Ventura on the 24th inst. Along with this information comes the assurance that the San Francisco bankers, who have granted him an extension of time, are confident that the various enterprises back of his obligations to them will pull through in good shape.

## REAL ESTATE.

Real estate remains quiet, though the signs are that bedrock has been reached, so that any general change henceforth will be for the better. The week's published records indicate an interesting amount of activity on the island of Hawaii, both in agricultural lands and home sites about Hilo. It is to be hoped that these symptoms of life are more than flashes in the pan.

Forced sales have been few and anyway these are often a poor criterion of values, so much depends on the location of property and its degree of adaptability to specific purposes. For example, a lot in a factory quarter, when nobody is seeking a manufacturing site, is apt to lack bidders. Auctioneer Fisher yesterday sold under foreclosure the residence of L. H. Dee in Young street, J. F. Humburg, trustee, being the buyer at \$4049.27. This is \$275 more than the mortgage debt, interest and taxes, and may be accounted a fair price for the times and, it may be added, the locality. For, as the opinion was expressed in a previous article, dwelling properties on the lower plains of Honolulu are likely never to recover the values they once held when the city had narrower residential confines. The demand nowadays, with rapid transit, is for the wholesome high ground. However, the Dee homestead having been assessed for taxes at \$6000, the realization stands well in view of the estimate of real estate men putting the present general depreciation of values at 40 to 50 per cent. Auctioneer Morgan yesterday sold, for Commissioner Thompson of the Circuit Court, a piece of land down Kewalo way, Mrs. Ward as mortgagee buying it in for \$250, scarcely half of the debt and charges. It was suitable for the purposes of stables or a factory and apparently not in demand.

A Kaimuki lot has been bought by M. B. Komatsu at \$600. Rev. Father Valentin has abandoned his selection of a site for the proposed Catholic Sisters' Retreat near the Hospital for Incurables, on account of the prospect of the placing of a battery upon the overlooking ridge. This is one instance of a coming dislocation of values in the vicinity of the several projected sites for United States fortifications. The radius of depreciation will, however, probably not be very extensive and the forts will still leave an ample range of desirable suburban property. There will be injury to the few, whose compensation will be a share in the general benefit from a large expenditure of Federal money. An interesting item in the records is the release of mortgage by Bishop & Co. to the Gear, Lansing & Co. trustees, for Kipahulu tract lots, lands in Kula, Maui, and shares, in the sum of \$60,000.

## VARIOUS NOTES.

Governor Carter struck the right keynote on his return when, speaking on the subject of Federal appropriations, he said our people ought to get together and furnish the statesmen at Washington with precise data regarding the needs of the Territory. It is more a matter of "Ask"—with the asking loud and as long as needed—"and ye shall receive."—Treasurer Campbell yesterday began dealing out an additional \$30,000 in redemption of registered warrants.—Since the abandonment of their suits by the insurance companies, decrees have been issued by U. S. Judge Dole for about \$15,000, and as fast as other decrees may be presented the balance of \$45,000 deposited in court will be disbursed.—Contracts are about to be made to the amount of \$20,000 to \$30,000, out of the Public Improvements loan, for public works on which bids closed the past week. Out of the batch Wailuku, the growing shiretown of Maui, is to have a combined jail and fire station of fireproof construction. By the way, Honolulu business men who have lately taken trips to windward speak with admiration of the handsome premises of Peck's bank at Hilo and the National bank at Wailuku—substantial evidences of prosperity.—As indicating the increasing interest in Hawaiian securities on the mainland, the arrival on Friday last of a financial agent for a three-months' look over the ground is something to be welcomed.

## A TRIP ON FOOT TO THE SUMMIT OF HALEAKALA

We left Ukulele early and worried out to keep the trail with the aid of the waning moon for about two hours, and then the inevitable happened and we went the wrong way. But we bravely struck out for the highest peak in sight, where we soon found we were off any path and had to descend into a gulch, and struggle over rocks and through thorny brush, when hush! Is it possible? Out of the dark came some sweet sounds, there was some one singing.

It was now about 4 a. m. and nearing daylight. We knew we must be near the trail. Another party of seven consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay of Haiku, Miss Fleming and some other ladies,



## GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands

ONE NIGHT CURE. Soak the hands on retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of

Cuticura SOAP

For sore hands, red, rough hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger ends with shagreened nails, the CUTICURA treatment is simply wonderful.

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African depot: LANSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Nails, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

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Coughs, Colds, Asthma,  
Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache,  
Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.,

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had left the same resting place at 3 a. m. on horseback and were passing us in the cool moonlight.

The air is so thin, and the mountain so steep that we had to make frequent stops. When near the top we were fortunate enough to intercept a strayed horse, which had broken away, and so I got a short ride.

A number of visitors from Boston, (Prof. Barton and his party of eleven) had been at the summit all night and had slept at the cave which is nothing more than an overhanging projection of lava, but it can be made comfortable with the aid of fire and blankets for it is cold up here.

The party that had passed us in the night were there too and delighted with the scene. The edge of the crater is terribly ragged and uneven, and a glance into the dismal chasm, is not reassuring. The crater is said to be nine miles across but it does not look like it. It is very irregular and roughly speaking triangular in shape, with the highest point to the west of us, 1,032 feet from sea level.

The sides are steep except in such places as the erosion has carried down the debris to an angle of 45 degree and is the habitat of many wild goats. In the western angle it is said to be possible to go down with a horse. But there is nothing to go down for. The bottom is about 3,000 feet below a black desolate wilderness, no vegetation except on the slopes of some of the older tumuli where the grass has got a hold.

These heaps—about ten or so can be readily seen—are reddish brown craters, smooth and bare, rising from the bottom of the crater 1000 to 2000 feet, with a difference in their ages. Some of them show recent discharges of a black lava which has surrounded some of the other cones, and their little craters show signs of recent caving in. One outlet to the northeast has steep sides and a flat floor apparently ending in a perpendicular jump-off the edges being clear-cut and away down below us.

A little later the clouds roll in through this gateway and cover the whole interior. This is now a new, strange and delightful scene. No part of the island can be seen but your immediate environment. All the fields and homesteads, towns and plantations, roads and eucalyptus groves that we stopped to look at so many times, are obliterated, and the whole of West Maui also is covered with a white cloud-covering the shape of the island. The world is lost. You are standing on a desolate crag in the clear space. The tops of Maunakea and Maunaloa on distant Hawaii are the only visible signs of the world except the crag beneath your feet.

The glory of the sunrise we were not in time to see, though we left Ukulele at 1:30 a. m. to catch it. We were still a mile from the summit when the sun began to tint the edge of the mountain above us. But one who has seen cloud-effects can readily imagine what a magnificent sight it must be. The sun greatly enlarged rising out of a sea of soft woolly clouds, tinting the protuberances and little white mountains of this new world and bathing the whole in a flood of gold; for nothing is to be seen but the craggy piles close by and the vast sea of white, gilded in spots by the rising orb.

The scene is everchanging, and worth the visit, but it is hard to get there. The government has been credited with the intention of building a road for the last seven miles to the summit. I hope it is true for I'd like to go again.

There is no engineering difficulty in putting an electric line of cars to Makawao or even to Olinda, and I think that a line to Makawao and Kula would develop sufficient traffic to make it pay.

The cool delightful air of these places makes an ideal resting place, and a very desirable residence tract, and many tourists would come every year if the summit were more accessible by some kind of conveyance, and some kind of accommodation provided for travellers.



